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HOUSEWOMEN'S CHAT

WEDNESDAY, April 19, 1939

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

SUBJECT: "TIPS FOR FOOD SHOPPERS." Information from the Consumers' Counsel, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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More news today for the lady who buys the family's food. More tips on prices and supplies of seasonal foods in the markets.

On your April market list be sure to write: eggs, asparagus, artichokes and onions. Why? Because April is the month of heaviest egg production, largest shipment of asparagus and artichokes, and the month when the first new or Bermuda onions come to market. Also in April more green vegetables are for sale, more new potatoes, more strawberries, more better-grade beef, spring lamb, fresh pork, butter and cheese. But the markets in April have less grapefruit, oranges, poultry, old potatoes, old onions, lower-grade beef, apples and sweetpotatoes.

Strawberry shortcake season is in full swing this month. Many more berries will be coming to market--more than last month and more than a year ago. Because the Louisiana shipments of berries started late this year, shipments from other States may overlap.

Here are some tips for getting your money's worth in strawberries: The best berries are solid red in color, have a fresh, clean, bright appearance, and are free of dirt, moisture and trash. Be sure the caps are attached to the berries. Berries without caps usually are too ripe or have been handled roughly. Decayed berries are always a poor buy. You can detect decay by mold on the berries. If the berry baskets are stained badly, you can make a good guess that the berries are leaky or

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bruised. Careful buyers always look at the berries at the botton as well as the top of the box. Of course, the size of berries is not a sure test of quality. Large berries do add to the looks of a dessert, but many small varieties of berries are delicious in flavor. The taste of the berry depends on variety rather than size.

Unfavorable weather this spring held back asparagus shipments as well as straw-berry shipments. But this month a good deal more asparagus is coming to market. During May and June the asparagus in the city markets of the East will come from asparagus beds nearby, but in April most of the asparagus comes from California. California asparagus is used for canning as well as for shipping fresh.

The old potato season is drawing to a close. By the middle of next month most of the potatoes going to market will be new potatoes. Supplies of both old and new potatoes during April will be smaller than a year ago. During April most of the new potatoes come from Texas and Florida. The price of new potatoes usually goes down in April while the price of old potatoes usually goes up as old potatoes become more scarce.

Fewer grapefruit on the market this month. Grapefruit shipments begin to decline at this time of year and continue to decline through July and August when supplies are at their lowest point for the season. Up until this year Texas had to stop shipping grapefruit at the end of April because of the fruit fly quarantine. This year, however, Texas may ship grapefruit up until the middle of June. More grapefruit will be on the markets this spring than last because of the large citrus production.

In April a great many of the fresh vegetables on the market come from Florida. This month Florida is the leading shipper of tomatoes, green lima beans, green peppers, cucumbers, and eggplant.

This month spring samb season is expected to get underway and supplies are expected to increase seasonally during the next few months. But even so there will

probably be much less lamb for sale this year than last up to the first of July.

More fresh pork and better grade beef will be coming on the market this month. There will be more of both these meats on the market this year than last but smaller supplies of lower grade beef.

Not much change this month in the outlook for poultry, eggs and dairy product. But the predictions still are that there will be more poultry, eggs, butter, cheese and other dairy products for sale this April than last.

That's all the shopping tips I have for you today. But just by way of celebrating strawberry season, I'd like to give you the recipe for strawberry ice-box cake. This recipe calls for 9 ingredients. I'll list them slowly so you can jot them down if you want to. Here they are: 1 tablespoon gelatin.....one-fourth cup cold water.....one-half cup boiling water....1 and one fourth cups sugar.....1 quart of crushed strawberries.....1 tablespoon of lemon juice.....1 cup of whipped cream.....one-fourth teaspoon of salt.....and sponge cake. I'll repeat those 9 ingredients. (Repeat.) Soak the gelatin in the cold water for 5 minutes. Melt with the boiling water. Add the sugar and stir until sugar and gelatin are both dissolved. Mash the berries, add lemon juice, and combine with gelatin mixture. Chill. When partially jelled, fold in the whipped cream and the pinch of salt. Chill again. Then spread between layers of spongecake and keep in the refrigerator several hours or overnight before serving.

That's all for today.

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1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation

$$f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt, \quad (1)$$

where x is a real number. It is well known that this function is increasing and concave down on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$.

2. In the second part, we consider the function $F(x)$ defined by the equation

$$F(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt, \quad (2)$$

where x is a real number. It is well known that this function is increasing and concave down on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$.

3. In the third part, we consider the function $G(x)$ defined by the equation

$$G(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt, \quad (3)$$

where x is a real number. It is well known that this function is increasing and concave down on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$.

4. In the fourth part, we consider the function $H(x)$ defined by the equation

$$H(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt, \quad (4)$$

where x is a real number. It is well known that this function is increasing and concave down on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$.

5. In the fifth part, we consider the function $I(x)$ defined by the equation

$$I(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt, \quad (5)$$

where x is a real number. It is well known that this function is increasing and concave down on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$.

6. In the sixth part, we consider the function $J(x)$ defined by the equation

$$J(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt, \quad (6)$$

where x is a real number. It is well known that this function is increasing and concave down on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$.

7. In the seventh part, we consider the function $K(x)$ defined by the equation

$$K(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt, \quad (7)$$

where x is a real number. It is well known that this function is increasing and concave down on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$.

8. In the eighth part, we consider the function $L(x)$ defined by the equation

$$L(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt, \quad (8)$$

where x is a real number. It is well known that this function is increasing and concave down on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$.

9. In the ninth part, we consider the function $M(x)$ defined by the equation

$$M(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt, \quad (9)$$

where x is a real number. It is well known that this function is increasing and concave down on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$.